

O P E R A H O U S E.

Lectures.

Public Notices.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

Tenders.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

NOTICE is
to the Down
October, and

to the Up Mail,
1st, 2nd, and
3rd Class.

Departs
at 10 o'clock
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Tenders to close at 11.30 a.m. on 10th inst.

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CONTINENTAL GOSSIP

PARIS. A.

I dare say, the *felices*, or poets employ more refined language (the *Langue d'Oc*), than the King René and of the troubadours, have used for the encouragement of the Spanish language in France. And still more strongly, the authors France's patronising these hidden with frantic enthusiasm, and the administrators themselves them, but the chief cause of regionalism there and honour the presence. There is a comparatively innocent presence in Spain, where the people are proud of their own language, and the areas, and the most active and common of the neighbourhood enter the contest with the furious animal in address against the bull's horns by dodging it or jumping over its back, and so forth, until they reach the full length. The people of the Landes, who are famous for their courage, and their love to develop strength, courage, and part of the virtues of their region. But

ing patronized by the *felibres* is the cruel, vulgar amusement of Spain—that is to say, the slaughter of bulls and horses, with the killing of a torador or picador in the importation, and Ninos has been in the line of this magnificent old sport for this frightful "amusement." At least 500 bulls were killed with the sword, and among all the tortures by which they are agonized; a sixth, judged ignoble, was knocked off with a mallet. Half a dozen horses were ripped open and starved to their death with their legs tied together behind their hind legs. The enthusiasm, led by the Prefect, was immense. The Prefect, however, is beginning to see the error of his own reaching, and is beginning to denounce those revolting displays, which are prohibited by the law, and the prefects warn them will doubtless be called to account for the violation of the same.

is still disgracing various parts of Europe, and especially of Hungary, has turned its attention to the Hebrew race, with the result of making the fact that the Jewish people possess a vitality greater than any other, and bid fair to survive the globe in course of time. "The world is going Jewish," cry the students of statistics, who are inquiring into the doing and beinings of the Jew, and are endowed with the wonderful power of observation. He has sustained them through centuries of persecution, and gained for many of them the present position we see them occupying at the present time.

cannot be stamped out or swallowed up from country to country, and obtain one wherever they go. They possess one vast tract of land in Germany and make amazing great fortunes in Russia. They are in London, Paris, and the other capitals of Europe, and the Rothschilds have families

years the Rothschilds have turned millions sterling in loans to England, Spain, Prussia, France, and Brazil. Jews are more than Christians, and of every 100,000 in 189 Jews die to 141 Christians. It is the vitality of the Hebrew people, and their saving money, that irritate the other nations and have stirred up the hatred of the world to the violence of which we are witnesses. Notwithstanding the utter breakdown of the

cial at Thierschler, a great quantity of these
have been discovered in Russia, printed in
Paris, and pretending to represent the
order of Esther Solymosi by the Jew
and prints have been smuggled into Russia
for the purpose of fomenting against the Jews the same
hatred and persecution which has been running
high and elsewhere. One of the lead

paper, the *Novoe Ussmiye*, is publishing articles to show that the sacrifice of blood is a Jewish ritual, and asserting that the Czar is killed by the Jews to requit their compatriots. The titles of the paper have been circulated in the southern Russia, and it is feared that new pogroms against the Jewish people will be brought about.

While the Electrical Exhibition is winning
at Vienna, a deeply interesting inter-
est of the deaf and dumb is being
The leading friends of the
of teaching the Deaf and Dumb are
pretty little Belgian Paris, and several
devoted and eminent of the professors w

ed themselves to what seems (but is not) missing of all the various departments are there also. By the methods of training elaborated within the last few years, people are taught to speak in an audience. The process of training by which this amazing accomplishment is most curious and ingenious, being gradually trained to use and

late the voice they can never hear, and to a of speakers from the motion of their. new system of vocal and visual training. in some of the great schools for deaf of the pupils become so expert in re- of the lips of those who speak to them their own vocal organs in replying.

up long and animated conversations with
are astounded to learn that their in-
to the category in question. There is a
moment, an eminent professor of the ar-
ing deaf mutes, who is himself the most
of the excellence of the new system, h-
from his birth, deaf and dumb.
tion of the institutions for the deaf a

employ the old method of speaking by sight. Because of the admirable results arrived at by the use of the voice and eyes, it is probable that the finger alphabet will be gradually supplanted by a vocal-visual method.

The Tuilleries Garden, lent by the for the occasion, is being lavishly fitted out; and the affair is expected to succeed as a scenic effect, everything hitherto secular line. The amusements during the season will be specially adapted for the selection of young people.

children, though theatrical representations, &c., will afford amusement also to the adults, and illuminations of the evening that the genius and skill of the leading artists of Paris can devise; and the tournament a marvellous collection of splendid arms, fortunate holders of "winning numbers," and living paintings and statuary, jewellers jew-

the gifts of wine, art-objects, furs, and even of money, as "lots" to be raffled for. A parsimony is proverbial, has sent a splendor to Sevres, which costs him nothing. In the country of Europe donations are being a victims of the terrible calamity which desolate one of the loveliest and most fertile of the earth's surface. the

g the lead in the noble
rarity thus excited. Throughout the re
collections are being made with astonish
Storage waggons are borrowed, or other
d into the service, under the charge of
committees, or other authorized persons
tors perambulate the towns accepting

everything offered. Bags or plates are
money, and a house to house visitation
the people throw offerings of all kinds
the waggons. In the excitement they
tear off their rings and bracelets, men
watches, chains, and studs; articles of
rugs, &c., are thrown out of the window
sauces, cigars, &c., are brought out

and piled up in the vehicles. The poor fellows themselves of their most necessary articles for the charitable work has gone with ardour and alacrity, as witness a poor cobbler who from his stall and threw his jacket into the street, while his wife, expostulating, reminding him he had no other, to which he answers, "It is hot weather: I can work in my shirt."

keeper of a wine shop called in the collector, gave them a double iron bedstead, with mattress and covers complete; a cabman took off his coat and hat, and, with a watch and chain, wrapped them up in a blanket, and then he shook the whole into the waggon, and he and his cab and himself at the disposal of the collector. A Spanish priest threw out of window a box of Spanish cigars, his liquor, then his

F.L.II.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIVUUA, Aug. 22.

A decision of considerable importance to the planters of New River was argued before the Supreme Court in the suit of Turner versus the Colonial Sugar Company, and decided against them. The company had agreed to take delivery of the cane on the bank at the various plantations, and the point in dispute was whether the weight of the cane should be taken there and then by the gauge, or subsequently at the company's mill and at their convenience. The court say that the cane loses rapidly in weight after it is cut, that even a short interval between the weighing and the weighing makes a great difference in receipt, and that, according to their agreement with the company, that the cane should be weighed upon them. But since it is water only, and not saccharine matter, which the cane thus parts with, the company have less to pay and none to lose; and so they are enabled to regard the transaction with a philosophic equanimity. In justice to them, however, it must be noted that their reluctance to weigh the cane at the plantations is not a

plaint arising from the loss of weight in the mill on the great inconvenience of gauging the mill at the various plantations. This would compel to send a qualified weigher with each party; and if the weighing be done at the mill, one man only. The manager, Mr. Fairgrieve, maintained that it was in accordance with the original agreement, and the special act, that the company should be held a contrary view, he begged to submit the case to the Supreme Court, and announced by him that the company would not ask for costs if the case were in their favour. This virtually turned the contention into a friendly suit for determining a matter of great importance to both parties, and the decision of the Court was in favour of the company, each party to pay its own costs.

The company's interest was tried at the same time, the interest lying in the fact that it was the fruit of its kind which has been brought before the Court. A Fijian chief, the Earl of Matatabou,

trader for malicious prosecution, and got substantial damages against him, under the following circumstances. The parties had been for a long time on friendly terms, but some unexplained quarrel arose between them, and the trader, on the morning following, called the chief certain offensive names, and there was the word said, which is often used by men who do not understand its real meaning. One of the most offensive terms which can be used in English, because it is an accusation of illegitimacy, was used. The trader then immediately called on the chief to bring a charge against him before Mr. Walter, commissioner for Tolo West, and the trader demanded 40s. and costs. Furious at this, he demanded a warrant against the chief for stealing a hard-rod. Mr. Caraw refused the warrant, but granted the trader a postponement on the ground that the trader wrote a note to Mr. Caraw, asking that if he wished the case to be postponed he should not attend. Mr. Caraw very properly refused to attend, and the case was postponed on that point. The trader then appeared before the Court and made his application for a warrant, which was granted, but the case was ordinarily dismissed. The Bail then, inste-

proceedings against him for malicious prosecution, and thus the case came before the Supreme Court. The Bill stated in evidence that he began the log in question from the trader's store for the purpose of giving a good name to his log, and she had given it to him. He said that it was sent by the lady; but since it appeared that it was taken away openly, and the law out of the case, if not quite, within sight of the trader's store, no objection being made by him until after he had been told for abusive language that he was to be arrested for the same, he awarded him \$50 as damages and costs. Thus it appears that the Supreme Court can be profitably utilized to defend a Fijian against an aggressive white man, although the native has to invoke its protection against injustice done to a chief.

It is amusing that of Parker versus Coia, was extremely amusing to everybody in the court excepting those concerned, and it furnished another example of some unguarded letters may rise up in evidence against him. The plaintiff Mr. Thomas Parker, was for some years a business at Levuka, and was known for his honesty and his integrity, and he was attending prices which he kept in good order from his customers, whom he managed in good order by his witty sayings. One complaint was made by a Hindu he was making to his mental wants as well as those of our bodies, and said words of all descriptions were said to him, and he was told that at a profit of which the mere fraction would have gladdened their authors' hearts, if by any means it could have found its way into their pockets. The majority of the jury thus gained he invested in orange lands, having for a partner in his venture

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new mill at B. Mr. Parker objected to this case, and a lawsuit was the result. After hearing the case the Court ordered the certificate of title to be cancelled, and also allowed the sale to the Privy Council. In all probability the sale would have been made for a very small price. During the trial Mr. Parker had to read in his letter-box his correspondence with the defendant. Letters naturally represented the colony as a bad state—money tight, no labour to be had, crops depressed, and all our most substantial houses being on the verge of ruin. The picture was a gloomy one, and the pessimistic views. Several of our sweet friends of Great Britain, and of considerable stature, thus flashed into light, as when Coleridge to the following effect were read—"Fiji is a state of things entirely Brown is a mighty shag, and Robinson lay a tree, and the night was dark, and the moon brought down the house, and the general titter ran through the court, and the Judge smiled complacently, leaving me in his chair. But then came Parker's speech, and I thought you take too gloomy a view of affairs."

Now that Fiji has got rid of the Gordon and the new Government has been established, and the people have interested themselves, and interpreted

unplanned hand." "Hush, hush! Let us have it these political alibis!" Brown, Jones, and Jones are fair game, but we must draw the line there. The barber in Nicholas Nickleby drew the line, folding coal-heavers; Mr. Adams' Chief Executive, Franklin Clarke draws it at commercial men.

Our singular unanimity of opinion among all the conditioned men in Fiji outside the armed classes as to the policy of our late governor has been created for by him in an article written after his usual manner in the *Contemporary Review*. All he refers to believe in his policy are actuated by their motives. The planners and traders are actuated by the insured, contemptuous and the

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ARE JEWS PERSECUTED!

(From the Spectator.)

To explain those outbreaks of hatred against one periodically in different parts of the Empire at this moment, and to suggest the political forces? We have discussed this question recently, and after discussing the usual explanation, we suggested the possibility of the dislike in which they are, as a whole. Whenever they are they constitute a class which refuses to assimilate itself into the life of the nation. They are unassimilated, and accentuate their separateness by their refusal to accept the social and political peculiarities naturally exposed the Jews to hostility, especially among an ignorant population. The recent crusade against them in Hungary, although it began mainly, spread rapidly through the Balkans, Russia, Germany, and other countries. The Jews are a foreign element in the population where they dwell well or less under hatred which has been often blood-stained. The true explanation, we take it, suggested in a despatch from a British Consul in Vienna, and has been eloquently set forth by Mr. Lauder, in "Modern Times," the Jews "are compared to a pestilence settled on a plant not vigorous enough to resist its leering arms and its stinging darts." It is not simply that in imperfectly organized countries are the bankers, money-lenders, unscrupulous capitalists, and the like.

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NEW ZEALAND.

The Zealand papers to the 19th instants are extracts—

of the University Council at Auckland the M. O. Horke) send a letter from Professor Jowett of Oxford University, counselling the Council to receiving students from Auckland University. The effect of the proposal period of residence at Oxford required of students admitted at Oxford is that they should be absent from three years to about five years. Professor Jowett's letter, together with a reply approved by the Council of the University, that committee to confer with the Council; the committee to have power to ask proper. The chairman of the Council of the University— "That this Council do take into their hands the funds at their disposal to admit a school of medicine or a school of surgery, so as to require no admission to the General to select either a professor of surgery or engineering, as the Council see fit. For the medical school, the Council to establish a school of music in non-University.

of actions brought by the *James of* Purnali blocks, Waikato (Messrs. Greenbourn), against the original owners, who have taken on, came to judgment. The Court has upheld the case, which, it seems, portions of the Pakekura block, the balance available for the use of the Maori Pakekura and Pungahine. The damages were proved, and judgment given for respect of it—viz., £250 for trespass, &c., and £150 for trespass, &c., and damages. It is estimated that there was a probability made to stay judgment. It is an appeal. The Maori bring cross actions early next

The National Bank has received a cable from London offices advising him that Miss London, who claims to be a grand-daughter of the king, has notified the bank, through her lawyer, that she intends to dispute the distribution of his estate, as decided by the will of deceased, on the intimate ground of objection, and it is assumed that in ignorance of the existence of the London group under suspicion of being that estate. The claim is not likely even to delay some of the estate among the public body.

Bayham at Naples has only sleeping accommodations and 14 males, but 12 females and 18 are there.

The accident took place at Moorehill, on the road from town to Invercargill, on the 10th inst. A passenger car, carrying a widow from town and two young girls, roided in at three o'clock from Mr. Moore's, with a party of about 100 persons, 9 a.m. on the 11th inst. The conductor of the children in the car was not long absent, and on returning the oldest child in the centre of the car, who was crying, was found dead. It is unknown how it happened. The child cannot give any account. Further inquiries have been made. "No one," said Moore's.

Lara.—A gentleman writes: "I tried your medicine, and up to the mark. It is very good, truly, to make the renewal of the hair." (Aunt.)

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small," but it becomes more significant if it is noted that when alcohol is in connection with the national economy, which must have taken place in the population, cannot be any doubt that in some localities the spirit consumption of peoples has already caused a marked decline in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, a tendency is still increasing. On the other hand, it is remarkable to find in Ireland, in spite of a restricted growth of population, an increased consumption of 216,667

KATOOMBA VALLEY.

WATKIN and WATKIN, instructed under bill of sale, will sell by auction, at Five o'clock, on THURSDAY, 10th November 1894.

One wood building, with iron roof; one with driving belt complete; one with driving belt complete; one sawmill with driving belt complete; one complete set of Federal saws, 18 crosscut and 12 runcut.

Two wood huts, with iron roofs.

All timber on the said ground, whether or in the rough state.

PARRAMATTA NORTH.

In the Estate of the late Samuel GILL.

SAURDAY, 10th November

WATKIN and WATKIN will sell by public auction.

This eligible property, opposite Belconnen Mills.

Survey now being completed by Mr. A. W. Plans in a few days.

Messrs. John Dawson and Sons, solicitors.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8th

On the Premises,
South-street, Backstreet Bay, at 3
To Parties on the Lookout for a
W. T. NEWELL has been favoured
with a view from James M. Newman
SATURDAY, November 3rd, on the premises,
That well-built cottage in North-street, at
Cottages, and only one block from the
week. This cottage is faithfully but
manning view.
Title, leasehold, about 30 years to
W. T. NEWELL, Auctioneer,
387, Oxford-street,
COOGE, COOGE, COOGE
November 9, 1874
On the Ground. On the Ground
At 3 o'clock. At 3 o'clock
Nights choose Alternates of Land, 20 feet
to the right of the road, opposite Richard
close to the Main Road and 20 feet.

W. T. NEWELL has received instant
a vendor to sell by auction,
On the Premises,
South-street, Backstreet Bay, at 3
To Parties on the Lookout for a

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ment.

THE BANNOCKBURN ESTATE
on the Island,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, at 12
o'clock.
WITHERS, CALAGHAN, &
CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, 2nd NOV., MULL, &
CO., Auctioneers.

MOORABANA.

WILKINSON, GAVES, & CO.,
in conjunction with A. B. HARRIS, Esq.,
of the firm of HARRIS, GAVES, &
HARRIS, to sell by auction, on FRIDAY,
November 10th, at 12 o'clock, the
sale of Marwarrah, the
40 MARINA STATION,
on Eyre's Creek, in the North Territory,
land, consisting of the following:
No. 1, Eyre's No. 2, Waterfall, and
comprising an area of about 1000 acres
sufficient open rolling downs, an excellent
pasture, free richly stocked, and
valuable of fattening steers.

The country is watered by three rivers or E.
mile Creek, and several other streams.
The improvements consist of a large

branding tags, &c.
 We the station will be sold about 1800 to 2000
 principally males, all of whom will soon be sold.
 Moorabina would make a grand sheep property
 and a fine place for a station.
 For further particulars and to see the property
 apply to
WILKINSON, GRAVES, and LAYTON
 Sydney, Warren & Co., 111, Market Street,
 or to J. S. BROWN, Invercargill.

Preliminary Advertisement.

FRIDAY, 2D, AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE
 of the
 of a Consequence of Dissolution of Partnership by
 the late firm of
MARAWILLAH and CLUNEY STATIONERS
 and Stationery Merchants, situated in the
 North, adjoining St. John's Church, in the
 City of Sydney, and the late firm of
 Mr. Philip's Stationery and Stationery Goods,
 situated in the North, adjoining St. John's Church,
 with all Cattle, Horses, Station Implements and
 together with all Building and other
 and the
WILKINSON, GRAVES, and LAYTON
 in conjunction with **McDERMOTT**, of
 Sydney, have received instructions from the
 said Marawillah and Cluneys, and from the
 said Philip's Stationery and Stationery Goods,
 to sell the above property at public auction, at
 Messrs' Hotel, Melbourne, on **FRIDAY, 2D,**

On Friday, the 2nd day of November, when the West of Peel Pines have been

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G **OLDBURN LAND**
Briarrose Grove
Estate,
1190 acres,
in blocks
3 to 20 acres.
NEXT SATURDAY.
See Auction Advt. HARDIE & GARDNER.
any street,
opposite
STATION.

G **OLD BURN LAND SALE, NEXT SATURDAY.**
See Auction Advt. HARDIE & GARDNER.
G **ARDNER BEACH** Allotments have a
frontage on the beach of 100 ft. and
are situated in the best position for
building. The lots are of various
sizes, from 1/4 of an acre to 1 acre.
The water is pure and the climate
is healthy. The beach is wide and
sandy. The land is well watered
and the soil is fertile. The
allotments are situated in a
beautiful position, overlooking the
beach and the sea. The
allotments are well fenced and
are in a good state of cultivation.
The water is pure and the climate
is healthy. The beach is wide and
sandy. The land is well watered
and the soil is fertile. The
allotments are situated in a
beautiful position, overlooking the
beach and the sea. The
allotments are well fenced and
are in a good state of cultivation.

C **HOICE FRENCH** SE
DAVID JONES and Company invite
FARMER of

CHOICE FRENCH PAINTED SATIN
representing over 50 different designs,
which they purport to mill at
15¢ per yard.

The Colorings are New
and
the Quality the Best,
though offered
at 15¢ per yard.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY
THE NEW LANE
A LARGE COLOURED MAP
Illustrative of the Divisions and Districts pre-
sented in the Land Bill, and a copy of the Map prepared for
Parliament, will be found at a small price.

THIS WEEK'S SYDNEY MAIL

OFFICES and SHOWROOMS to LET, at Kidman's buildings, George and Market streets; rent, from 2d

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